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## DEATH.

On the 16th June, at Haploong, Tonkin, EDWARD ROBERT, manager of A. S. WATSON & CO., HONGKONG, aged 44 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, CL  
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## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 18TH, 1907.

It is inevitable that in such a book as "The Colour of London," published by CHATTO & WINDUS, the work of the author, Mr. W. J. LORIE, F.R.S., will be partly eclipsed by the work of the artist, Mr. YOSHIO MARKING. With recollections of many foreign studies by Japanese artists we opened this book in the full expectation that the publishers would be found to have spoiled an excellent series by yielding to the vulgar craze of the moment. An agreeable disappointment was the result. This Japanese colourist's work has had the selection and endorsement of Mr. M. H. SPIELMANN, F.R.S., as well as of the author; and though we cannot doubt that there will be exceptions taken by some experts, we are vastly impressed by these remarkable pictures. These watercolours of London scenes by this young Japanese put the watercolour studies of Japan by MONTMARTRE KENPEI quite into the shade—a comparison that is as irresistible as it may be odious. As it is the Japanese point of view that has chief interest for us out here, we may dismiss the literary work of Mr. LORIE, excellent as it is, with a few lines. Less ambitious than Sir WALTER BESANT's work,

its renders, whether Londoners or not, will find this account of absorbing interest and undeniable charm. It is a series of word pictures, retrospective as well as contemporary, made by an artist rather than by a historian, although the historical interest has no subordinate place. It shows us the salient features of the fascinating city and tells us at the same time their several stories. The editor has had the wit to further enhance the literary charm of the book by including an "essay" by the artist, in his own quaint English, coloured by his own native sentiment. After a residence of over nine years, Mr. YOSHIO MARKING loves London. His pictures would prove it, if he had made no such declaration. He is also a great admirer of the London ladies, as who that has travelled and compared can fail to be. As an artist he regrets some "incongruous colours" in their dresses, but praises their general carriage and style. Bus-drivers and policemen he has an affection for, and a respect for the London crowd "except on two occasions. They were Lady Smith and Mafeking's days." Normally the crowds please him. "They move on slowly and slowly—as slow as the watch hand, and slowly after another they find the sight seeing." The conversation of the shopman from whom he gets "morning papers and a few pence of cigarettes every day" has given him, "more than once, a key by which I could solve my questions about the human philosophy! Perhaps he himself does not know the lessons that he gave me were more valuable than some books or lectures." There are many such unwitting philosophers, but needs the hearing ear to discover them, just as it requires the seeing eye to find "the colour of London." The Philistine interprets literally the phrase of "the light that never was on land or sea," but it is really there. Just a few more quotations may be pardoned as they help to familiarise us with the mind of the artist.

"I see that almost all children are very beautiful. I am very fond of the poor little children as well, and perhaps with more sympathy. It is very lovely to see them skipping on the streets. Their faces stained with finger-marks and their stockings pulled down to the ankle are very picturesque. They don't know what will be their future, but when they are grown, there is a wide ditch between them and others. They will be like their own parents, and their own children will repeat the same again. So, generation after generation, these poor victims will have no chance to float up to the surface of society, unless some better arrangement of education takes place. When I think of it, the question of the meaning of life always comes to my mind. Although I have a great sympathy towards those poor children, I always dread them when they come near me within a yard. They have such a horrible odour, pity that London has not cheap baths as in Japan, for they ought to go to the bath once a day. If the object of our life in this world is merely to seek happiness, I think the poor are having a better time than some others who have too much ambition—especially those who are in political fever. For instance, look at the sovereign of one of the great powers of Europe. His ambition is not satisfied by being an Emperor in his own country. His heart is always aching; his life is always in danger, and his brain is always over-worrying, and now and then he has a nightmare called "Yellow Peril." How miserable he must be, comparing his life to the Whitechapel people. I rather prefer the latter."

Therein we have a glimpse in thought of the qualities of the pictures, sentiment, sympathy, and a sly humour, with sometimes a slight distortion. There is the greyness of London, which any Philistine can see, and there are its component hues that the analytical brush discovers. It is not even necessary to have WHISTLER's faithful imagination to recognise the beauty to be found in dear, dirty London, although in a view from Hungerford Bridge the Japanese artist has relied on the WHISTLER's hues. Very often, of course, what are called "effects" depend on mere trickery of technique, and Mr. YOSHIO MARKING's methods probably afford ample scope for professional controversy. We are less interested in that, however, or in his strictly urban portraiture, than in his marvellous knack of catching the life and movement of the streets. The various ways in which skirts may be lifted out of the mud seem to have afforded a special and interesting study. Each specimen is convincing. The faces are English, or rather London faces—no suggestion of the Oriental about them. All Londoners will understand and approve while noticing that it is London by night that appeals to the artist, and not one exile who gazes at these well remembered scenes but will sympathise with the feeling that made the artist draw the "Inaba Maru" as it lay in the Albert docks. If we could welcome, as we did a few days ago, a feeble attempt by a Japanese journalist to show us ourselves as others see us, we can the more easily and gratefully thank this artist for pointing out beauties somehow felt but not recognised, in the great centre of civilization to which our thoughts are constantly turning.

The English Mail of the 18th May was delivered in London on the 15th inst.

The following telegram has been received from H.B.M. Consul at Shanghai: "Hongkong has been declared to be infected."

Mr. Katano, Director-General of the Tokyo Rice Exchange, has committed suicide owing to pecuniary losses caused by speculation.

Prizes and certificates gained by the students attending the Evening Continuation Classes at Queen's College will be distributed on Wednesday next, 6.0 p.m. at the College.

There were 13 plague cases last week, with twelve fatalities. Adding three yesterday, the totals at date are 91 cases and 77 deaths. Smallpox has dwindled to only one case for the week.

Before Mr. F.A. Hazledorn at the Police Court yesterday a native was charged with being a rogue and a vagabond, and with loitering on the Pokfulam Road in the early hours yesterday morning with intent to steal. "Why were you there?" asked his Worship. "I went to steal," was the reply. Sentence of three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour and six hours' stocks was passed.

Best's special report upon the San Francisco losses and settlements of the two hundred and forty-three institutions involved in the conflagration of April 18-21, 1906, shows that the Liverpool & London & Globe Co. Liverpool, England, paid all claims in full upon adjustment, without even cash discount. Treatment of claimants was courteous and entirely satisfactory. Only four other companies settled upon this basis, except a few whose losses were nominal. Messrs. Wm. Maybank and Co. are the local agents.

An amish in the employ of Mr. Louis Comar, of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, was charged before Mr. G.N. Orme at the police court yesterday with the larceny of \$400 from a safe. It appears that when the safe was opened, the catches in which the money was contained were found to be empty, and a further examination showed that it was stained with blood. Carefully enough, the family learned at the same time that the amish had cut one of her fingers, and as she would not explain how this was done, she was given in charge. The case was remanded.

A special telegram to the *Manila Times*, dated Honolulu, May 21, says that Jack London has reached there aboard the *Snark*, the little vessel with which he intends making a cruise around the world. He experienced a pleasant trip from San Francisco. The *Snark* behaved splendidly. The people of Honolulu are honoring the intrepid author. Honolulu is London's first port of call. After leaving Honolulu the *Snark* will look through the South Seas calling at Samoa, Tasmania, New Zealand, Australia, New Guinea, and the Philippines. The *Snark* is a keelrigged boat of about 45 feet on the water line. She has a small engine to be used in certain emergencies only. With London are his wife and his wife's uncle, an old man of sixty years, and two Asiatic servants.

When H. E. Tsa (Chun-huen) took over the seals of Ministry of Posts and Communications a few weeks ago, says the *N.C. Daily News* one of his first schemes was to send a special Commissioner to Shanghai to investigate the accounts of the Hu-Ning Railway Administration and create trouble for those concerned in order to satisfy the envy and jealousy of certain officials, whose names need not be mentioned at present. With his appointment to the Liang Kuang Viceroyalty the scheme seemed to be on the point of falling through, but owing to the reactionary party being still in the ascendant in Peking the post of President of the Yuchuanpu has been given, as we know, to H. E. Ch'ao Pih of the Ministry of Finance, who also belongs to the reactionary party, and who, reports state, will continue the conservative policy that has been credited to H. E. Tsa Chun-huen. *None verrore.*

Trade depression in China in the early part of this year is reflected in the January-March "Customs Gazette," the figures set out in this bulky volume showing a revenue for the first three months of this year of over a million Haikuan less than during the same period last year. There is little comfort to be found in the reflection that the returns last year showed an increase of nearly Hk. Tls. 1,200,000 in the revenue collected in the first quarter as compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1905, as while it is true the figures at present before us are in advance of the 1905 first quarter, yet the set-back from last year's returns is an indication that the condition of foreign trade is not so healthy as the rapid growth of the foreign commercial community at Chinese ports would indicate. The principal falling off has been in the import trade.

Captain Grogan's excuse for publicly flogging three natives in front of the Court House at Nairobi was that they had been impudent to white ladies, and that he was sick of the flinching ways of the law in such cases. "My object in flogging these natives publicly was owing to the total inadequacy of the punishments inflicted. I look upon any matter connected with the safety of one's womenfolk as so important that I do not consider I am justified as a family man, in leaving it to the vagaries of the law and the application thereof, and I wish the natives to understand, and it should be generally understood amongst natives, that any action of that nature involves a far greater risk than a dose of horse-tooth medicine or a mild suggestion not to do it again. I would here explain that horse-tooth medicine is particular medicines noted for their excellence, and supplied to the prisoners in goal."

Yesterday afternoon a painful sensation was created when it was learned that Mr. R. Schwen, of Messrs. Arnold, Karberg and Co., had been found in his private room suffering from a bullet wound in the head. He expired shortly afterwards.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 16th June, 1907, shows that of non-Chinese there were 379 to the Library and 187 to the Museum, and of Chinese 181 to the former and 2,002 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 543 persons, and the Museum by 2,279.

## "SAINAM" ASHORE.

Information has reached here that the *Sainam*, while on her journey last Wednesday from Canton to Wuchow, went ashore near the Ling Yang gorge. A hole has been knocked in her port side and her cargo has been seriously damaged by water. Fortunately no lives were endangered but her passengers received such a fright that most of them clambered over the ship's side and waded ashore. The vessel was beached and shortly afterwards the gunboats *Mocker* and *Sandpiper* arrived on the scene but little assistance could be rendered.

## SEPTUAGENARIAN PARSEE TRAVELLER.

## INTERESTING VISITOR TO HONGKONG.

The fullness of years that bring grey hairs and wisdom, plus a broad intelligence and unforging amiability make a woman a very queen sometimes, though her dominion be but the hearts of friends. Such a queen held court yesterday at the King Edward Hotel, in the person of Mrs. Desai Lal Cawasjee Jasswalla.

Accompanied by her two sons, this venerable lady, aged 73 years, is making her third visit to Europe, this time via China, Japan, and America. At Hongkong she has been paid respectful hospitality by leading citizens, Parsees and other. To her yesterday afternoon, as on other days, went numerous callers, including foreign ladies bearing tribute of flowers, and a representative of the *Daily Press* was also permitted to pay his respects. References to her career and personality in the *Times of India* made her an object of considerable interest. Fifty years ago she was the pioneer of English education for Parsee ladies, and suffered for a long time the displeasure and censure of the orthodox Zoroastrians, but now they praise instead of blame. Parsee ladies are still good Zoroastrians and their foreign accomplishments are no longer considered a drawback.

Mrs. Desai Lal was in England a short time ago, and smiled when a tentative reference to the "Suffragette" was made. "I am no politician," she declared, and would not pass any opinion as to the political status of woman either in India or England. That they should all be allowed to enjoy a good education was the most she claimed for her sex, and, of course, freedom to travel.

"Travelling is good for both mind and body," she said, and offered herself as a living example. At 73 years of age, with flashing eyes, a healthy appetite, and a brave spirit, she pursues a round the world trip with the fearlessness of a young man. With Hongkong she is not particularly pleased, though it has pretty scenery and very kind people. But it is so hot; yes, much hotter than India.

Having come so recently from India, perhaps she could pass an opinion as to the true state of affairs there, apropos the reports of disaffection? No. She believed wicked men were going about trying to breed trouble, but if the papers told us the great mass of Indian people were not loyal to the Emperor and Empress, they told that which was not true. She herself was taking a present to the Queen Empress, a cap embroidered with pearls and gold thread by her own hands, without the aid of spectacles. Fine work? It was kind of the visitor to admire it so much. Over that meditation showing the face of the late Queen Victoria, there was still a go a big diamond.

England was a dear, beautiful place. She loved it, and was glad to go there once more. Long ago, nearly sixty years ago, she made many friends there and wrote many letters. She used to attend parties at Government House, and remembered the great Lord Lytton and his lady very well. They were very great friends. Queen Victoria sent her a special invitation to attend the 1887 Jubilee. In 1878 she toured all over Europe, interviewed the Pope, and went up in a balloon at the first Paris Exhibition. See, here I have a souvenir, in this great gold medal. They said I was brave then; I was young in those days—and the dear old lady almost seemed ready to apologise for not repeating such wonderful performances now. Yes, it was true she was writing her autobiography, and that it would be published before very long. She had many things to put in it; but just now she must not neglect the ladies who had so kindly called to bring her flowers. It was good to come and talk with her, and the newspaper gentleman must pay her a visit at her Indian home when she returned.

Her two sons, Messrs. Dadabhai and Jamshedji, are also fellows, and justifiably proud of such a wonderful mother.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The M.M. str. *Enesl Simons* with the outward French Mail left Singapore on Monday the 17th June at 6 a.m.  
The str. *Gulf of Venice* from Sydney and Manila on 17th June left Manila and may be due here on Thursday morning 20th June.  
The str. *Carnarvonshire* left Singapore on Friday 14th June and is due here on or about Thursday afternoon 20th June.  
The Mogul Line str. *Pathan* left Singapore on 15th June and is due here on 21st June.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## PEACE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 17th.  
The Peace Conference has been opened at the Hague.

## FRENCH WINE GROWERS' DISSATISFACTION.

LONDON, June 17th.  
The chaos in the South of France continues.

## DUMA DISSOLVED.

LONDON, June 17th.  
The Duma has been dissolved. It will meet again in November.

## CHINESE LABOUR.

LONDON, June 17th.  
Strong opposition has been aroused in the Transvaal to the proposed repatriation of the Chinese.

## LABOUR TROUBLES ON THE RAND.

LONDON, June 17th.  
The Trade union outrages on the Rand are increasing.

## INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.

LONDON, June 17th.  
Agreements have been arrived at between Great Britain and Spain, and France and Spain relative to the Mediterranean and Atlantic.

## AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Tokyo, June 17th.  
The Seiyukai [government party] has passed a pacific and statesmanlike resolution anent the San Francisco affair, dwelling on the excellent relations that existed in the past between the two countries, and expressing confidence in the ability of the diplomatists to reach a just solution.

## RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 15th.  
A crisis has occurred in the Duma. M. Stolypin demanded the exclusion of 55 of the Members, whom he alleged were concerned in a conspiracy to establish a republic, and the arrest of sixteen of the Members. The Duma, in spite of the opposition of the Government, referred the matter to a committee. A dissolution is regarded as probable.

## THE "MIKADO."

LONDON, June 15th.  
The Admiralty has withdrawn the prohibition against playing the "Mikado," by Naval and Marine bands.

## CEYLON'S NEW GOVERNOR AND RIFLE SHOOTING.

Those who take an interest in rifle shooting will remember that, some years ago, Sir Henry McCallum induced the Natal Rifle Association to introduce a competition in which the head and shoulders of a "man," which appeared for three seconds at a time, formed the target. This most practical form of competition (the Governor's Cup) met with great success, and ought to find more favour at Hongkong. But Sir MacCallum, with his well-known interest in shooting matters, has not been content to rest with his first effort. It is his wish that more shooting should be done under so much shooting at stationary targets. He wants the marksman to be effective at moving objects; in fact, he wishes every man who shoots to be able to pick off the enemy equally well if he be running, or is only occasionally visible behind a stone, or other covering. To this end he is giving a handsome challenge trophy, to be won and held for one year by the competitor who makes the highest aggregate score in the "Governor's Cup," "Running Man," "Running Buck," and "Rapid" competitions. The competition, which the Association will add other prizes, will be known as the "Sir Henry McCallum" Trophy, and thus will the memory of a most popular Governor, and one who always strived to place rifle-shooting on a more practical plane, be forever kept green by those on whose behalf he has rendered such signal service.

No teacher of men is to be trusted who is not in some way separated from outer influences that sway his thoughts; the polo-stick and not the iron of the ship must attract him.

The happiest people one meets are those who could not run a quarter of a mile to save their life, and the saddest people in existence are the men who perform systematic exercises for their good health.

## SUPREME COURT.

Monday, June 17th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION  
[BEFORE THE FULL COURT.]

DAVID SARSON AND CO. v. YUE WING FIRM.  
An appeal was heard by the Full Court, the Yue Wing firm, of 45, Jervois Street being the appellants, and Messrs. David Sarson and Co. of 8, Des Voeux Road, the respondents. The appeal was against an order made by the Chief Justice in Chambers, in favour of the plaintiffs in the original action.

Sir Henry Berkeley, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida e Castro, appeared for the appellants, the respondents being represented by Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon).

The claim in the original action was for \$40, being balance due from defendants to plaintiffs for goods sold and delivered according to the usual terms and conditions. The plaintiffs also claimed the sum of \$2,005, being the difference between the price of goods sold by the plaintiffs to the defendants under three contracts entered into by the defendants dated May 2nd, 1905, March 22nd, 1906, and April 3rd, 1906 respectively according to particulars supplied in the contracts (and which contracts the defendants failed to perform), and the amount realised by the sale of the goods by public auction on January 29th, 1907, for the sum of \$425 and auctioneers' charges and expenses in connection with the sale.

The appellants contended that respondents were not entitled to an order as it was only a debt, or liquidated claim under section 19 of the Civil Procedure Code.

The respondents held that the claim was an ordinary one for debt and damages for breach of contract.

Sir Henry Berkeley—This is an appeal from an order made in chambers without the advantage of counsel having been heard on the point. The Paines Judge—Whose fault was that?

Sir Henry Berkeley—Nobody's fault. The order was made under what in England is known as Order 14, the equivalent of that order here being section 21 of the code, the section under which the order is made. It is made in pursuance of and in accordance with section 19 of the code. The corresponding order of the rule, which appears in the margin to section 19 is Order 3, rule 6. Your Lordships will observe that section 19 starts with these words, "Where the plaintiff seeks only to recover." If he seeks to recover anything other than a debt or liquidated demand he cannot endorse his writ specially, even though he is also seeking to recover a debt and liquidated demand. In other words, a plaintiff cannot specially endorse a writ both for a liquidated and an unliquidated demand. If he does so the endorsement is bad and any judgment is entitled to be set aside.

Dealing with the claim, Counsel contended that a writ could not be specially endorsed for damages alone, or for damages coupled with a debt. Regarding that portion of the claim for \$2,005, the measure of damages there would have to be determined by the market value of the goods at the time the contract was broken. Inquiry would be made as to what was the value of the goods at the time the defendants refused to take delivery, when the plaintiffs sold them and claimed the difference between the contract price and the price realised. With reference to the third item in the claim, \$125 for auctioneers' charges and expenses that was not a debt nor a liquidated demand. It was clearly a question of damages. Summary judgment would not be delivered in chambers.

Mr. Slade submitted it was recognised perfectly plainly that any liquidated demand, not liquidated damages, could be recovered on a specially endorsed writ. "Liquidated" meant a fixed and ascertained amount, so where there was a fixed and ascertained amount demanded in the writ, arising on a contract expressed or implied, it could be recovered by summary judgment.

The Paines Judge—You mean liquidated at the date of the writ?

Mr. Slade—Ascertained. Proceeding, he said, respondent took the necessary steps to ascertain his damages. He sold the goods by public auction, the ascertained damages after the sale being the difference between the net proceeds of the sale and the price of the goods. If appellants had filed an affidavit that the sale was not of a proper kind, there would be a defence as to the quantum of the action, and the case would have to go to trial.

The Chief Justice—I very often have to give leave to a defendant as to the amount only.

Mr. Slade—It frequently has to be done, and could have been done by the defendants in this case. And unless they do that, when the plaintiff has taken the proper course regarding his demand against them, he can recover on a specially endorsed writ.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 17th at 11.50 a.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately over the E. and N.E. coasts of China, and risen considerably in E. Japan.

The depressions in the North are moving Eastwards over Shantung, and the high pressure area lies over E. Japan.  
Pressure is in excess of the normal by between 0.2 and 0.3 inch over E. Japan, and below the average by about 0.2 inch on the E. coast of China.

Fresh S.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and light S. monsoon over the N. part of the China Sea.  
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.11 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	S.W. winds, light to moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	S.W. winds, fresh.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamma	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 1.



## SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENCE.

## THE UNITED CLUB CASE.

Before Mr. F. A. Hamland, at the Police Court, yesterday afternoon, the case was concluded in which William David Radburn, Mrs. Marie Rodgers and her husband, Sapper H. G. L. Rodgers, U.S., were prosecuted for selling intoxicating liquors at 15, Queen's Road Central, at premises known as the United Club without a proper permit.

Detective-Sergeants Munro and Earner conducted the case on behalf of the Police, while Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow) appeared for the second and third defendants.

Mr. Goldring—Your Worship will recollect that I raised the point as to whether a *prima facie* case had been made out against the second and third defendants. I now wish to submit that in view of the evidence of the first defendant the *prima facie* case, such as it was, falls to the ground, and the complexity of the second and third defendants vanishes. It is clear from the first defendant's evidence that the second and third were not concerned with the sale of the liquor.

His Worship—The question is whether they are not guilty of being aiders and abettors. (His Worship quoted the case of Owen Lanford with regard to this point.)

Mr. Goldring—That is a question of convicting the owner. Who is the owner here under the circumstances?

His Worship—The person who supplied liquor in this case was employed as a barman by the third defendant.

Mr. Goldring—He is not employed by the third defendant.

His Worship—But he says he was employed as barman.

Mr. Goldring—He was employed as barman by the Club.

His Worship—I am not satisfied that it is a Club. The onus is on you to satisfy me that it is.

Mr. Goldring—I submit that the charges against the second and third defendants cannot stand on the evidence at present before your Worship. The explanation of the first defendant goes to show that it was a club.

His Worship—The onus is on you to satisfy me that it is a club. You have not proved that any subscriptions were paid.

Mr. Goldring—That is shown in the books.

His Worship—It is not shown in the books.

Mr. Goldring—It was also proved by Radburn who stated that he refused to serve two men on one occasion. From his evidence, given on oath, your Worship will see that payment was not always recorded.

His Worship—There is nothing in the evidence to satisfy me that a single man put down as a member paid a copper cent as subscription.

Mr. Goldring—Perhaps not directly.

His Worship—With reference to the question, of being aiders and abettors, there is the point that the second defendant ordered the liquor and it was sold to the first two witnesses. The second defendant ordered the mineral water, and the second and third ordered the chairs. I think the second defendant is entitled to be acquitted, but the evidence against the third is that he employed the first man as barman, and the barman's duty was to sell drinks. If this is not a lawful club, then in my opinion the third defendant is an aider and abettor.

Mr. Goldring—I hope to prove to your Worship that the third defendant did not admit or suffer the first defendant to sell any intoxicating liquor.

His Worship—I assume the club is not a lawful club.

Mr. Goldring—It has been continually called the United Club.

His Worship—The fact of its being called a club does not constitute it a club. We've got a book recording the payment of entrance.

His Worship—You've got to prove to me that those people paid their entrance fee.

Lance Corporal Fatten, R.E., sworn, said he was the secretary of the United Club, which Club was started on May 15th. Civilians, military or naval men could become members. The entrance fee was 5s for the Service and 2s for civilians, while the subscription was fifty cents for the Service and 2s for civilians. The names of the people in the membership book had paid their entrance fee and subscription, and had been elected members. The same book contained the minutes of the first meeting held on May 15th. These were in the handwriting of witness. Any profit accruing from the sale of liquor was to go to the benefit of the members. The premises were leased from the second defendant, and the amount to be paid was approximately \$120 a month. That was to cover steward's expenses. Witness asked Mrs. Rodgers to order the liquor for the club, as he had not time to order it himself. He gave her the money to pay for it. The third defendant put the takings in the cash box each night, handing witness a key for the amount taken, together with the key of the box.

His Worship—How did the election of members take place?—On the first night by the committee. Afterwards by ballot.

Was the arrangement that election should be by ballot?—After the month end.

Sergeant Earner pointed out that Lance Corporal Fatten's name has been entered in the membership book, but that he had not paid his subscription.

Witness said all the members had not paid up.

Sergeant Earner—Are any quite allowed to be seized?—No.

His Worship—How about visitors?—Visitors are not allowed to visit the club unless accompanied by a member.

What's your explanation about Radburn selling liquor to new members? It's against the orders of the club. I have known him to refuse before.

His Worship (to Sergeant Earner)—You are not able to point out any other man who has not paid his subscription?

Sergeant Earner—No, your Worship.

Mr. Goldring—And the man who did not pay is a policeman?

A detective (whispering)—A policeman is human the same as other men.

His Worship convicted the first defendant, and ordered him to pay a fine of \$15, the alternative being one month's imprisonment. The second and third defendants were discharged, and the liquor is not to be forfeited. Half the fine, if paid, is to go to the first two witnesses.

## COMMERCIAL INTERESTS IN MANCHURIA.

## PENDING QUESTIONS WITH JAPAN.

The Times correspondent at Peking wrote on May 16th:—

Englishmen in China are following with much satisfaction the national welcome accorded to Prince Fushimi, hoping that the visit may lead to a friendly settlement of questions affecting the commercial interests of British merchants in the Far East. The Japanese negotiation in practice of the policy of the open door and of equal opportunity in Manchuria, especially at An-tung-sien, and the Japanese reluctance to enter into an agreement with England for the mutual protection of trade marks in China are tending to cause misunderstanding.

With a most patient Englishman has or months been awaiting a settlement of the Customs question at Dally. Apart from the loss of revenue to China, which all the time is in the hands of British merchants at Ni-chuang, have been suffering from a grievous handicap. Goods entering Manchuria via Dally pay no duty; they are mainly of Japanese origin and are exclusively handled by Japanese. Goods entering Manchuria via Nin-chuang pay full duty. The great distributing centre in Manchuria is Chang-chung-ka, which is distant from Dally 165 miles and from Nin-chuang 130 miles. It is reached from both ports by the same Japanese South Manchuria Railway but owing to the preferential tariff instituted by Japan in favour of Dally the freight on the shorter haul from Nin-chuang is 5s. a ton greater than that by the longer haul from Dally. Official statistics show that during 1906 Japan exported to Manchuria merchandise of the value of £2,601,141, yet only £33,846 entered Nin-chuang and paid duty.

A still more important question requiring settlement between the two countries is the protection of trade marks. Every English observer knows that Japanese trade in China consists largely of Japanese imitations, both disguised and colourable, of British and other foreign goods. This trade is assuming the dimensions of a great national industry. China is being swamped with Japanese imitations, and there is no redress. England has signed, with Russia, Germany, France, and other Powers agreements for the reciprocal protection of trade marks in China, but Japan is unwilling to join in, desiring that China should itself undertake the registration of trade marks, though it is Japanese infringement and counterfeits that we fear, not Chinese.

The question of copyright also requires adjustment. Englishmen are somewhat discouraged to find that English textbooks photocopied in Tokyo, and purporting, for example, to be published by a well-known firm in Edinburgh, are being used in Peking University.

These questions, by remaining open, tend to impair good feeling between the two peoples.

## ARMED ROBBERS AT SHANGHAI.

For a man who loves exciting adventures, the Shanghai policeman's lot is a happy one, as the following narrative from the *N.Y. Daily News* of June 11th shows. Three or four days ago the police received information that a gang of eighteen men had arrived in the Settlement from Nanking with the intention of looting a pawnshop at Woohow Road, Hongkong. So they were informed that they were aware of what time the robbery was to take place, but at first there was some doubt as to the locality, in which the gang had taken up their quarters. It was not until Sunday morning that the native detectives discovered that a portion of the gang was staying at 608 Park Road. All Saturday night portions of the Settlement were patrolled by police of various ranks, but for some reason or other the raid did not take place. At 10 a.m. on Sunday, Inspector Mackintosh, Det. Insp. Armstrong, Det. Sgt. Brown, and a party of armed Sikh and foreign police mustered for a raid on the Park Road premises. They had already started when a native detective and a Chinese soldier arrived at the house, and the alarm was given. The robbers made a desperate resistance, a fired several shots, wounding both the detective and the soldier. Attracted by the sound of the firing a detachment of Sikh police which was on its way back to the Police Station surrounded and entered the premises, and when Inspector Mackintosh's force arrived on the scene they had captured four men. The premises were searched and three loaded revolvers were discovered, two of which had been fired, as empty chambers testified. The native detective and the soldier were both hit; one had two fingers shot off and the other was wounded in the fleshy part of the arm.

The capture of these men provided a clue to the whereabouts of the rest of the gang, and the police spent the greater part of Sunday in searching for them throughout the Settlement. In the evening they succeeded in arresting four more men in Sinza Road, who were identified by those already in custody as part of the band. No fire-arms were found on the persons of these men, but they had in their possession a peculiar pattern of bag which is said to have been served out by the chief of the band. The men all came from Nanking, and it is alleged that their leader is wanted on a charge of murdering two officials who endeavoured to effect his arrest in Anhui province in February.

The eight prisoners were brought up at the Mixed Court yesterday morning before Mr. Rao and Mr. Barton, and after the evidence against them had been taken six of them were sent into the City while the other two were detained to enable the police to make further inquiries. The charges against them read: Being members of a gang of well known armed robbers and meeting in the Settlement for the purpose of raiding and looting the Yang Tai pawnshop in Woohow Road on the 11th inst.; also with shooting at, with intent to kill, and wounding a native soldier who attempted to arrest them.

The Court, marked on the charge-sheet: "The Court highly commends the conduct of the police officers concerned."

The men are supposed to have arrived in Shanghai in the middle of last week, and it is believed that they first took up their quarters in Tongshan Road. Besides the members of the gang the tenant of the houses in Park Road in which they were arrested was charged with harbouring them, but the Court let him off with a caution. The police succeeded in arresting another—the ninth—prisoner yesterday, so that half of the gang are now believed to be in custody.

## PARIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 10th.

## LE SPORTING.

The Grand International Congress of the Chase which is shortly to be held in this city is certain to attract a good deal of attention in France, in spite of the fact that the French are not a sporting nation in the same sense as the English. It has been organised under the patronage of the Minister of Agriculture, and will be presided over by M. Daubrée, Director-General of Waters and Forests and Councillor of State. Among those who are on the Committee of the Congress may be named Senator Jean Dupuy, the Duchesse d'Uzes, Comte Clary, President of the St. Hubert Club of France—the patron saint of French sportsmen or *chasseurs*—Baron Henri de Rothschild, Comte Sabran Pontevès, and many others well known in the world of sport. Much of the time of the congressists will naturally be passed in the discussion of questions affecting their interests, but there will be other items on the programme. Among the latter one of the most interesting features will be the *Chasse de l'Entente Cordiale*, to which the most celebrated hunting packs in England will be invited. Comte Clary, who will take a very prominent part in the doings of the Congress, would like to see the position of the sportsmen in France greatly ameliorated. French sportsmen, he maintains, have no great reason to feel satisfied. They are, in fact, tolerated rather than protected. Hunting, according to the Comte, is becoming more of a democratic sport every day, and he sees the time coming when fox-hunting will become as popular a sport in France as horse-racing. Shooting has also become very popular, and with or without permission, everybody goes shooting to-day. The Comte admits that everybody cannot keep a hunting pack, but neither can every one own an automobile, and if the motor car industry is protected, why not protect the *chasse*, which is a source of national wealth. The revenues derived from the issue of shooting permits and the sale of powder are not to be dissipated, for it is estimated that twenty millions sterling are derived every year from the two hundred and fifty hunting packs in France, and the five hundred and seventy thousand holders of permits to shoot. A hunting pack constitutes a veritable fortune for the country-side to which it belongs, and it is this view of the matter that Comte Clary wishes to bring before the Congress.

## POACHERS.

The Count is the sworn enemy of the poacher, who does not contribute to the common expenses, but none the less secures a large share of the game. It is due to the depredations of the poacher that certain districts in France, at one time full of game, are to-day almost entirely depopulated of fur and feather, and that the birds and animals necessary to the chase have been introduced from abroad. But instead of punishing the poacher severely the authorities seem to wink at his offences. He is an elector, and must therefore be handled with caution. So it frequently happens that when he is brought up before the local magistrates influence is brought to bear in his favour, and he goes scot free. A substantial revenue is derived in France from the State forests, which are once a year put up to the highest bidder. He who secures the right to hunt over a given territory must refrain from shooting on certain days of the week, and on these days he may go fox-hunting. The forest of Rambouillet is reserved to the hands of the Duchesse d'Uzes; that of Villars-Cotteret to M. Menier, the well-known chocolate millionaire; that of the Orleans to M. Calmann-Lévy, the celebrated publisher and to the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne; and that of Fontainebleau to M. Leboucq, a privilege for which he pays 25,000 francs per annum.

## THEATRICAL.

M. Pedro Guillard, the distinguished manager of the Paris Opera will retire at the end of the present year from the direction of that important theatre, when he will be succeeded by Messrs. Messager and Brasseur. At the offices of the new managers of the Opera, there reigns the greatest animation, though, as are still seven months from the date when they take up the responsibilities of direction. M. Gabillon, the representative of Messrs. Messager and Brasseur has just outlined the plans of the new managers and from the particulars he has given it is apparent that patrons of the Opera during the season of 1908 are likely to enjoy a highly interesting and varied programme. We are told that Messrs. Messager and Brasseur will, of course, devote a good deal of attention to the production of the classic repertoire, of which the public never tires, and, in addition to the favourites which are never long off the bills at the Opera, they will put on the works of Gluck, Puccini, Rameau, and others. The operas of great foreign composers will not be forgotten, and one of the first of these to be represented will be "Prince Igor" by Borodine. After manifold difficulties, the new managers have succeeded in their negotiations with Herr von Gross, the representative of Madame Wagner, for the production of "Crepuscule des Dieux" and "L'Or du Rhin," which will both in due course be produced at the Paris Opera. At the same time, the question of a homogeneous and brilliant company of artists is occupying the attention of the managers, and M. Renaud and Madame Litvine are among those who are reported to have signed important engagements. The greatest possible number of the singers at present appearing at the Opera will also be re-engaged, including M. Alvarez. Caruso has been approached, but as the celebrated Italian tenor's present contracts do not leave him free until the end of 1908, it is probable that he and M. Roussière will not be heard at the Paris Opera before 1909. The "Corps de Ballet" will include a new recruit, Mlle.

Boni, the young Italian who at Brussels created the *Dance of the Veil* in "Salomé."

## INTERESTING TROVE.

A remarkable case of treasure trove has just been reported to the French Treasury. The find consisted of two large sacks of French crowns of the reigns of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. They had been brought to light in the course of some excavations carried out in the barracks at Romorantin. They are believed to have been buried underground for security during the wars of the famine that decimated France during the closing years of the Grand Monarque. The oldest date about 250 years back.

## MILITARY MUSIC.

Military music in the French Army is getting into a very low condition. The two years' service system hit the regimental bands very hard in taking away from them one-half of their strength every year. Efficient bandmasters, however, and hard work might have counteracted this. But now the supply of bandmasters is threatened. These were provided by means of annual competitions among Army bandmasters for positions of master and assistant master, but for two years now these examinations have not been held, and already there are more than fifty regiments which, whatever they may still have in the way of a band, have certainly no recognised bandmaster. The annual competitions used, it appears, to be conducted by the Conservatoire, which since 1905 has made one plea or other for neglecting them.

## JUVENILE CRIME.

Sociologists in France are beginning somewhat late in the day to interest themselves in the question of child delinquency. There is a child prisoners patrol society, which owes its origin to the humanity of an inspector-general of prisons, but its effectiveness is limited by many circumstances, and at last the organised society for the promotion of prison reform has put forward strongly a demand for radical changes in the treatment of juvenile offenders. They do not quite go the length of calling for special tribunals, but short of that, special sessions for dealing with such cases and stringent precautions for guarding the young prisoner from contamination, especially by adults, are claimed.

## CONCERNING GERMANY.

Commenting on the recent speech of Prince Biliow, the *Gaulois* observes:—"The Chancellor's speech shows neither pessimism nor optimism. It is studied without being complex. It is certainly not an aggressive harangue, but rather the language of a man anxious for the welfare of humanity. The tone is calmer and less trenchant than has been the case on former occasions. The Imperial, 'bancalier' could not have been asked to speak otherwise than he did."

The *Republique Française* remarks:—"It appears to be a piece of frankness, after the manner of Bismarck, which Frenchmen will do well to treat as bluff. Germany can no longer frighten France which ever way she looks her. The French will not be made the cat's paw of Germany, nor be led astray from the right path, along which she intends to continue to walk. While on good terms with England and England's friends she need fear nothing. No one in France would support any movement having for object to bring about a Franco-German *entente*, as already observed, it is positively foolish for Germany to entertain such a belief."

## A REVIVED VOLCANO.

Now that volcanoes are again in fashion the Drome region of France feels it once more a point of honour to enter into a condition of mildly revived activity. It is probably about 10,000 years since anything of the kind happened before, and diminutive as the disturbances are, it has proved too much for the nerves of the villagers. The scene of the occurrence is at Saon, a small place of 850 inhabitants. At the head of the wild gorge, not far from the village is a mass of volcanic rock, which has during the past five or six days taken to throwing up smoke and showers of stones. The people around are in a state of panic, and the houses standing a little near the rock have been hurriedly abandoned.

## THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENCY.

It now seems as certain as anything in American politics can be that Mr. Taft will secure the Republican nomination for the Presidential election next year. In any case Senator Foraker's aspirations are admitted to be hopeless. Neither Senator Foraker nor Senator Dick, his warmest supporter, dared face a conference of Republican leaders in Ohio. When such a conference was proposed, Mr. Foraker repudiated his decisions beforehand and Mr. Dick finally cancelled it. Had it met, it would undoubtedly have almost unanimously supported Mr. Taft for the Presidency while refusing to further Mr. Foraker's re-election to the United States Senate in the same way. No greater proof of Mr. Taft's influence in Ohio could be adduced than that Mr. Foraker should be afraid to set in motion the machinery in which his strength is supposed to lie. As to Mr. Taft's position in other States, from all parts of the country a clamour is now arising that Mr. Roosevelt should allow himself to be nominated for a third term of office. There is not, however, the slightest reason to expect that the President will change his repeatedly declared intention of refusing in any circumstances to consider such a proposal. When people realise this they will probably fall back on the Secretary of War, whose popularity is great and whose loyalty to Rooseveltism is unimpeachable. Indications are not wanting that several States are already inclining towards him in spite of the fact that they will now have to wait indefinitely for the formal endorsement of Ohio.

On the Democratic side Mr. Bryan is still the favourite for the Presidential race, mainly perhaps, owing to the absolute lack of serious competitors. Many attack him, but no one as yet has found a candidate to take his place.

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## FUNNELS AND FLAGS.

"DOKOTA" CAPTAIN SUSPENDED.

A Seattle telegram in the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser" Honolulu states that judgment was given on May 20 in the inquiry as to the loss of the Great Northern Company steamer *Dakota*. The Court held that Captain Franko was responsible for the disaster. His Master's certificate has been suspended for thirty months.

## COMPETITION.

The *Dakota* *Mainichi* (1 June 3rd) publishes the following significant statement:—"It will be remembered that the N. Y. K. has lately chartered several steamers, in addition to those which are under construction for the Kaisha at various dockyards. In this connection it is worthy of notice that the cargo for the foreign vessels is rapidly decreasing while the freight carried by the N. Y. K. is increasing. A year or two ago, it was usual for a N. Y. K. steamer to have cargo only to thirty per cent of its capacity, while foreign vessels were full. At present, the conditions are entirely the reverse of this. This may partly be attributed to the increase in the number of foreign vessels, but the chief cause is the growth of public confidence in the Kaisha and the constant loss of credit by foreign vessels. The public will remember that the two Shokai advertised in the English Press that it would never ask any steamer belonging to a certain foreign firm to ship its merchandise, their vessels according to the Shokai, very satisfactory treatment. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has instructed all its branches abroad to ship cargo only on Japanese vessels in future, owing to the unfavourable attitude of foreign vessels.—Kobe Herald."

## SMOKERS' STEAMERS.

Mr. Duprad Macdougall, in an address which he recently gave before the members of the Greenock Chamber of Commerce, called attention to what seemed to him to be likely to be the engine of the future. He referred to the gas engine, which on land had achieved wonders in regard to utility and economy. At sea a very long step in the same direction had already been taken, and he expected in a few months an experimental steamer would be cruising in the river fitted with a gas engine of 500-horse power. He had this engine, and believed it to be almost perfect in construction, and when burning anthracite could do wonders, but as this description of coal was not always readily procurable the designs were undergoing to adapt the producer to enable it to use bituminous coal, and he had no doubt they would be successful in this. In a short time, therefore, we might expect to see our beautiful river covered by steamers propelled by gas engines, the funnels emitting no smoke, leaving the scenery clear and unobscured. Rapidly gas was supplanting steam as the motive power in the workshops of the country, and there was no reason why it should not replace steam in the navigation of the rivers and coasts of the world. The saving in cost, weight of materials and coal by the use of such engines as compared with steam was extraordinary, and probably he was not very far from the mark when he estimated this at about 25 per cent. All the officials of Lloyd's Register were helping the designers of these marine engines, and would continue to do so until perfect machines were produced.

THE MORGAN SHIPPING TRUST.

Latest mail advices from New York give the annual report of the International Mercantile Marine Company (the Morgan Combine), embodied in the statement submitted to the Stock Exchange accompanying the company's application for the listing of its securities.

This report gives the combined income account of the American Red Star, White Star, Dominion, and Atlantic Transport lines for the calendar year 1906 and 1907. Figures for 1906 are estimated, but the company states that they are believed to be substantially correct. The statement does not include the operations of the Leyland and National lines, in which the International Mercantile Marine Company has important holdings. The report for 1906, partly estimated, shows profits of \$1,369,910 for the Leyland Lines compared with \$288,418 in 1905, and \$1,618,777 for the National Line as compared with \$121,078 in 1905.

The financial statement shows net earnings on December 1905 of \$181,000, and on December 1906 of \$1,621,000; a net profit on December 1905 of \$578,000, and on December 1906 of \$1,039,000.

The net earnings of the year 1906 were mainly devoted to reducing the floating debt of \$1,205,000, shown in the balance-sheet of December 31, 1905, and that item stood at approximately \$151,000 on December 31 last.

## EXTRACTS FROM MESSRS. ARON HIRSCH AND SOHN'S COPPER STATISTICS.

The well known metal firm of Aron Hirsch and Sohn, Halberstadt, Germany, have recently published the 15th annual issue of their Copper Statistics, reviewing the copper position for 1906.

The world's Copper production is estimated as amounting to 736,711 tons, composed as follows:

United States of America . . . 417,411 tons  
Mexico . . . 6,000 tons  
Spain and Portugal . . . 51,000 tons  
Australia . . . 43,000 tons  
Japan . . . 37,000 tons  
Chile . . . 30,000 tons  
Germany . . . 26,200 tons  
Canada . . . 24,000 tons  
All other countries . . . 48,100 tons

Total . . . 736,711 tons

The world's production for 1905 was given as 697,845 tons, thus showing an increase of 38,866 tons, equal to about 5½ per cent.

As to the world's Copper consumption, Messrs. Aron Hirsch and Sohn detailed and careful compilations give the following results:

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French physicians, particularly those making a specialty of the treatment of skin diseases, have for many years regarded Cuticura as a specific and have prescribed it freely. It enjoys the rare distinction of being prescribed in the Hospital Saint Louis, Paris, one of the largest and most famous hospitals in the world devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the skin.

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"I have been suffering from irritation of the skin for about five years. I was two years under medical treatment, during which time I was treated by several doctors but derived no benefit whatever from their skill. The first relief I got was from Cuticura and now thank God and the Cuticura Remedies, I am, I think, perfectly cured. I used two boxes of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills since last October, and I can recommend the Cuticura Remedies to any person suffering from the same malady. Edward Manning, 34, Claremont St., Dublin, May 12, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Form of Itch, Eczema, and other Skin Diseases. Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. A single set of these three remedies will cure any case of Itch, Eczema, and other Skin Diseases. Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. A single set of these three remedies will cure any case of Itch, Eczema, and other Skin Diseases. Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. A single set of these three remedies will cure any case of Itch, Eczema, and other Skin Diseases.

1906: 319,964 tons 277,053 tons  
1905: 187,088 tons 137,085 tons  
Great Britain . . . 121,257 tons 107,313 tons  
France . . . 69,234 tons 68,010 tons  
Austria-Hungary . . . 27,976 tons 25,880 tons  
Russia . . . 25,377 tons 20,314 tons  
Other small countries (estimated) . . . 19,500 tons 13,500 tons  
Asia (China, India, Japan) . . . 20,500 tons 85,743 tons

World's Copper consumption for 1906: 736,008 tons

(The decrease of consumption of Asia in 1906 is explained by the fact that China imported in 1905 very large quantities of copper for coining purposes; these quantities, however, far exceeded the actual requirements so that part was reshipped to Europe while the balance was consumed during 1906. No stocks existed in China at the end of 1905.)

A comparison of the World's Production and the World's Consumption therefore shows, that the consumption with 736,008 tons exceeded the world's production of 736,711 tons by 51,247 tons. This violent deficit can therefore only be accounted for by the fact, that an increased quantity of "old material" has had to be used to supply requirements of the industry.

Messrs. Aron Hirsch and Sohn, by the way, estimate the quantity of old material available for re-use as having amounted to about 120,000 tons.

In any case it will be seen that these statistical compilations show a most favorable intrinsic position and thereby is explained the wonderful price movement during 1906. The quotations, as is recalled by Messrs. Aron Hirsch and Sohn figures steadily rose from £73.19 Standard in January 1906, to £105.84 in December, and for Best Selected from £85.15 to £110.

This price movement is also attributed as shown at length in the above mentioned statistics to the sympathy with the generally excellent position of all industries and rise in prices of almost all commodities.

Messrs. Aron Hirsch and Sohn and their paper with an outlook to the future. They state, that the position continues to look very favorable for the producer. They even go so far as to say that the scarcity of material as shown by these statistics, cannot be considered a healthy state of affairs, and that it is to be hoped that the high prices would cause the opening up of new mining fields and thereby bring about an increased production. Even if the abnormally high price of last year cannot







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## THE COMPANIES BILL.

There is reason to believe that if the Com-  
panies Bill now before Parliament becomes law,  
it will be enacted in a better form than that in  
which it was introduced. In and out of Parlia-  
ment it has been subjected to a close, but not  
unfriendly, scrutiny, with results on the whole  
beneficial. In its original form, it is true, the  
Bill had not a few good points. It was based on  
the suggestions of a strong committee which  
carefully considered the defects in the Act of  
1900. Thus, to checkmate proceedings which had  
grown to defeat one of the chief objects of that  
statute, it was proposed that, if a public company  
were brought out without a prospectus, as is  
often the case, there should be filed with the  
Registrar a statement making all the disclosures  
which are required to be made in the prospectus.  
Another provision makes obligatory the registra-  
tion on any land or book debts of a company.  
From the Indian law of 1888 was borrowed a  
provision that every company should annually file  
with the Registrar a statement of its affairs in  
the form of a balance-sheet, with a summary of  
its capital, liabilities, and assets. Not less  
important, in view of the multiplication of  
companies which have their headquarters and  
are formed elsewhere, but which carry on  
business here, in Clause 39, which requires  
the filing with the Registrar of a copy of the  
charter or memorandum of association or other  
instrument constituting the company, a list of  
its directors, and the names of some one in the  
United Kingdom authorized to accept service  
for process. These and some other minor changes  
were the outcome of recent experience of  
the Joint-Stock Acts. On the report stage  
the two useful amendments were made at  
the instance of Lord Avebury. What was  
to be most desired was a measure of recon-  
struction and consolidation, a revivifying of  
the Act of 1902 and 1900; an incorporation of  
the effect of scores of decisions as to their  
meaning; a restatement in simpler language,  
chosen with reference to the practices of to-  
day, of these enactments. That appears to be  
the object of the Bill. Parliament has not at  
present, to use Sir Agnew's phrase, "the genius  
for legislation." It has neither time nor  
inclination to tackle so complicated and delicate  
a task. It is premature and useless to talk of  
one company law for the whole Empire, while  
we can offer our fellow-subjects nothing better  
than so many fragmentary measures. At  
present the utmost that we can hope for is  
that some of the serious evils affecting the  
birth and life of joint stock companies shall  
be remedied, and this, thanks to various critics  
and notably Mr. Alfred Mosely, is probable.  
As to several points, however, of importance,  
there is still plenty of room for improvement,  
and it is to be hoped that they will not be  
lost sight of before the Bill becomes law.  
Every impartial person is agreed that the  
dangerous power of issuing new capital at a dis-  
count should be safeguarded with the greatest  
care. In its original form the Bill was defective  
on this point. It is by no means certain that,  
even in its amended form, Clause 10 sufficiently  
protects the genuine shareholder, and a measure  
force in the contention that such a measure  
—generally one of desperation or of highly  
dubious finance—should be permitted only under  
the sanction of a special resolution and with the  
approval of the Court, which would be able to  
look into the circumstances of the case and to see  
whether the measure was taken in the real in-  
terests of the company. We note an alteration  
in the provisions that require that debenture holders  
keep the terms of any instrument affecting their  
rights; the fine is made such that directors  
and officers of a company will see to the ob-  
servance of their statutory duty. We note also  
some useful changes as to notices in regard to  
meetings of companies, and as to the power of  
the directors to call a meeting of shareholders  
in certain circumstances. It cannot be denied  
that there exists a strong opinion among well-  
informed men of business, that Clause 10,  
which enables a company to give an option  
of purchase to a mortgagee of the debentures,  
leaves the door open to malpractices. There  
is a class of companies—small in number, per-  
haps, but considerable enough to be taken into  
account—which might use the proposed power  
to the injury of the shareholders. Conceivably,  
directors, with end of their to gain, might issue  
a large amount of debentures, mortgage them  
for a small sum, give the mortgagees an option  
to acquire the whole, or the bulk of the com-  
pany. Any such use of the clause contemplates  
signifies a state of things in which a company  
is in extremis; one in which there is a tempta-  
tion to lose sight of the rules of rectitude. We  
cordially agree with Mr. Alfred Mosely and  
those critics of this clause who think that, if it  
is allowed to remain, it should be surrounded by  
further restrictions, such, for example, that the  
option to purchase shall not be for more than ten  
or fifteen per cent. under the face value of the  
debentures, unless under the sanction of a special  
resolution or the leave of the Court, or to this  
and other matters we should apply one sound  
principle: in regard to all that relates to the  
ordinary business of companies, as little regula-  
tion, interference, or restriction as possible; in  
regard to exceptional measures, indicative of the  
most part of difficulties, if not of threatened  
disaster, strict supervision. Many business  
men will strongly approve of the suggestion that  
the present law, according to which a three-  
fourths majority is required for a special resolu-  
tion at the first meeting, when a majority of shares  
at the contrary meeting, should be altered.  
In many cases shareholders do not clearly know  
until after the first meeting is held what is  
really proposed for their acceptance. They  
still often are unaware of its merits until the  
matter has been discussed at the first meeting.  
There is a point in the argument that the in-  
terests of the public would be better protected if  
the three-fourths majority were required at the  
second meeting. In view, too, of the  
skill with which some companies seek to con-  
tract themselves out of obligations imposed in  
the interest and for the protection of share-  
holders, the Bill ought to contain distinct  
provisions against such practices.

All these changes may be carried out with-  
out, it is to be hoped, losing sight of the fact  
that the bulk of actually working companies  
of any size are conducted honestly, even when  
not very successfully, and that the great ma-  
jority of new companies are not brought out by  
crafty rogues; their failures being generally  
due to over-optimism and inexperience.  
Penalties will not make good dividends. Severe  
restrictions will not ensure good management.  
Here and there an ingenious and unscrupulous  
promoter, a vendor of sham wares, may be  
circumvented. But how many capable directors  
may be thwarted and entangled by the  
barbed wire intended to be used by the  
dishonest people? The Bill, imperfect  
though it is, ought to be passed. But we  
give it our support with a feeling that it  
leaves untouched some of the real evils of the  
present system; its increasing complexity; the  
uncertainty which boards must sometimes have  
as to their powers; the absence of provisions for  
getting rid of the incapacity, negligent director;  
the disastrous tyranny of directors or managers  
who have long outlived their full capacity, and  
who use their influence to starve to death what  
should be obsolete.—The Times.

## RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

MONTHLY REPORT OF GENERAL MANAGER.  
The monthly report of the General Manager  
of the Raub Australian Gold Mining Company,  
Ltd., for the four weeks ending May 18, is as  
follows:—

Gentlemen—I herewith beg to submit my  
monthly report on your mining and milling  
operations.

The mine measurements and assay results of  
prospecting work shows a total of 496 ft. for  
the period (3 weeks) under review; made up of  
37 ft. sinking, 159 ft. driving and 289 ft. cross-  
cutting, as against a total of 331 ft. for the  
previous four weeks.

## MINING.

BURKIT KUMAN.—The main shaft has been  
deepened 18 ft., making a total depth of 37  
ft. below the 440 foot level and 177 feet below  
the surface.

301 foot Level, Drive South.—Here 9 ft. has  
been driven, bringing the total to 252 ft. The  
hole averages 62 in. wide and worth 34 dwt.

144 foot Level, Drive North.—This has  
been extended 4 ft., making a total of 251 ft.

The hole 38 in. wide, giving an assay value of  
6 dwt. On the foot-wall portion the drive  
has been taken 8 ft., making a total of 37 ft.

During the earlier part of the month the ore  
carried mixed matter averaging 63 in. wide  
and worth 11 dwt; it since disappeared and  
driving has been stopped.

Drive south from the crosscut has been  
started and taken 15 ft. on the same side, which  
for 48 in. wide, gives 14 dwt. per ton.

340 foot Level, North Drive or hanging wall  
branch.—This has been driven 10 ft., making  
a total of 105 ft. The hole 69 in. wide, assays  
47 dwt. per ton.

391 foot Level, North.—About 5 ft. north  
of the shaft a crosscut has been started East to  
connect with the hanging wall branch.

399 foot Level, South, No 2 Winze.—This has  
been sunk 16 ft., making a total depth of 59 ft.

A branch quartz came in from the footwall,  
which, for 24 in. wide, assays 3 dwt. The  
main body of the lode remains in the hanging  
wall.

240 foot Level, North Drive on Branch from  
stop.—This has been driven 9 ft., making total  
of 74 ft. The hole 96 in. wide, is worth 2 dwt.

Crosscutting for stop filling.—123 ft.

Stopes.—The following have been worked:

Above the 440 foot Level: 2 stopes. Lode  
84 in. wide, worth 21 dwt.

Above the 340 foot Level: 2 stopes. Lode  
84 in. wide, worth 47 dwt.

Above the 240 foot Level: 2 stopes. Lode 103  
in. wide, worth 21 dwt.

STOPE MINE.

160 foot Level, South.—This has been  
advanced 13 ft., making a total of 367 ft. The  
hole 90 in. wide, is worth 14 dwt.

160 foot Level, Drive North.—Here 19 ft.  
has been driven bringing the total to 69 ft.

160 foot Level, Drive North on East Lode.—  
This has been advanced 8 ft., making a total  
of 68 ft. There is no improvement to note.

60 foot Level, Drive South.—Here 15 ft. has  
been driven, making a total of 40 ft. The  
hole 40 in. wide assays 12 dwt. per ton.

60 foot Level, Crosscut West from Shaft.  
This has been extended 33 ft., making a total of  
423 ft.

No. 3 Winze from Surface.—This has been  
sunk 23 ft., making a total depth of 71 ft. It  
is being continued past the 60 ft. level out to the  
160 ft. level.

STOPE.—Above the 160 ft. Level: 1 Stopes.  
Lode 62 in. wide, worth 11 dwt.

Above the 60 ft. Level: 1 Stopes. Lode  
69 in. wide, worth 14 dwt.

BURKIT MALACCA.

Surface Prospecting.—The crosscut west from  
the prospecting winze has been taken from 8  
ft. to 113 ft. and as this has revealed nothing,  
work has been stopped. Other prospecting  
work is now in hand on Malacca Hill.

Stopes.—Below the No. 2 level, one stope has  
been worked on a lode, averaging 29 in. wide and  
worth 6 dwt.

Plant and Machinery.—At Stope mine after  
fixing the new 45 h.p. motor, the connecting of  
the new gear to the 12 inch dia. plunger pump  
has been done, and the whole installation has  
started work most successfully.

At the Cyanide works the new grit mill will  
be started during the coming month.

The erection of the Wilfly tables is well in  
hand.

On the 17th one of the joints on the pipe line  
at Sempang blew out, and this caused a suspension  
of all work until noon of the 19th.

Milling returns accompany this.

Milling returns for 4 weeks ending May 18—

Stamps working: 40.

Period of work: 28 days, less lost time 1,244

days for Sempang and clean up.

One milled: Kuman 2,181 tons.

Stops 1,048.

Amalgam collected 2,187 oz., producing

Refined gold 393 ozs., producing

Smelted 69,265 ozs.,

Average yield per ton 4.24 dwt.

value of tailings 0.80

BURKIT MALACCA.

No. 1 mill ran 20 days) crushing 2,155 tons sur-  
face ore and 68 tons

mine ore.

Amalgam collected 330 tons 2,223

Refined gold 162 ozs., producing

Smelted 180 ozs.,

Average yield per ton: 1.43 dwt.

Total tons crushed 5,452

amalgam collected 2,346 ozs.

Gold 832,625 ozs.

Average yield per ton 3.12 dwt.

Business 934,369

W. H. MARTIN,  
General Manager.

## CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON and ANTWERP	NUBIA	About 29th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO	NYANZA	About 29th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	About 27th June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA	Noon, 29th June	See Special Advertisements.

For further Particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 17th June, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,  
LIMITED.

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MANILA, CEBU, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, BANGKOK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, TIENTSIN, HAIKOW, HANGHONG, MANILA, ZAMBOANGA PORT, DARWIN &c.	TAMING "NANCHANG" "HUNAN" "SHAHSING" "KAIFONG" "HUICHOW" "SINGAN" "CHANGSHA"	On 18th June, 4 P.M. On 19th June, 4 P.M. On 21st June, 4 P.M. On 21st June, 4 P.M. On 23rd June, 9 A.M. On 25th June, Daylight On 19th July, 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

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AGENTS.  
Hongkong, 18th June, 1907.

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IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL  
LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, BREMEN and HAMBURG	"SCHARNHORST"	Wednesday, 19th June, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PREUSSEN"	About Wednesday, 19th June, at Noon
MANILA, FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, SIMPSONHAFEN, SAMARAL, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SEISMUND"	Friday, 21st June, at 9 A.M.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	About Saturday, 23rd June, at 9 A.M.

For further Particulars, apply to  
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
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Hongkong, 17th June, 1907.



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FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
POOCHOW via AMOY	"SEIKO MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 19th June, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and POOCHOW	"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 20th June, at 9 A.M.
TAMU via SWATOW and AMOY	"MASAN MARU"	SUNDAY, 23rd June, at 10 A.M.

\* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

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Hongkong, 18th June, 1907. T. AHIMA, Manager.

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R.M.S.	PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration.)	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"TARTAR"	4,425 tons	WEDNESDAY, 19th June	13th July
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000 "	THURSDAY, 4th July	22nd July
"ATHENIAN"	3,882 "	WEDNESDAY, 17th July	22nd August
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000 "	THURSDAY, 1st Aug.	19th August
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163 "	WEDNESDAY, 14th Aug.	7th Sept.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 "	THURSDAY, 29th Aug.	16th Sept.

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

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YORK BUILDINGS.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

ARRIVATIONS.  
APRATON APPEAR, British str., 2,931, A. Stewart, 27th May—Japan 21st May General—David, Sassoon & Co., Ltd.  
CHANGSHA, British str., 1,463, G. W. Eady, 16th June—Sydney 14th May, Manila 13th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
CRILLIT, British str., 1,143, Warrack, 15th June—Haiphong and Hoihow 11th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
CHINA, American str., 3,185, D. E. Friele, 13th June—San Francisco and Shanghai 10th June, Mails & General—P.M.S.S. Co.  
DUNDAS, British str., 1,351, H. J. Cass, 14th June—London 11th June, Coal—Order.  
EMPEROR OF CHINA, British str., 3,949, R. Archibald, R.N.R., 2nd June—Vancouver, B.C. 14th May, Mails and General—C. P. R. Co.  
FOREST DALE, British str., 2,985, Neall, 12th June—Sourabaya 2nd June, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.  
GOTO MARU, Japanese str., 2,824, K. Anno, 13th June—Maj 8th June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
HAIKOW, British str., 1,181, J. S. Roach, 16th June—Foonchow and Amoy 14th June, General—Douglas Laiprak & Co.  
HANGKONG, British str., 1,365, S. Wilde, 11th June—Shanghai 8th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
HEIM, Norwegian str., 737, A. Eriksson, 11th June—Bangkok 7th June, Rice—Chinese.  
HONGKONG, French str., 730, T. Correll, 16th June—Haiphong and Hoihow 11th June, Rice, General & Pass—A. R. Marty.  
HUFER, British str., 1,204, A. Mathias, 9th June—Amoy 7th June—Butterfield & Swire.  
ISTOK, Austrian str., 1,850, M. Tietz, 10th June—Bombay 21st May and Singapore 3rd June, Cotton—Sander, Wisler & Co.  
JOHANN, German str., 952, I. Planck, 12th June—Sourabaya 2nd June, Sugar—Johansen & Co.  
KATONG, British str., 940, E. Fialayson, 15th June—Hoihow 11th June, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.  
KANGKOW, British str., 1,217, McIntosh, 14th June—Newchwang and Chefoo 7th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
KWONGSANG, British str., 1,328, W. Palmer, 10th June—Shanghai 12th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
LAIRANG, British str., 3,400, E. J. Todd, 11th June—Calcutta 28th May, Mails & General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
LYDIA, German str., 2,340, G. Schultze, 12th June—Bangkok 3rd June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.  
LYDIA, German str., 2,735, C. Mayer, 12th June—Chinkiang 5th June, Groundnuts—Siemssen & Co.  
MERFOD, Chinese str., 1,339, J. McArthur, 11th June—Shanghai 4th June, General—Chinese.  
MINOS DE BATAN, American str., 1,214, Narciso Garter, 11th June—Hoihow 5th June, General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.  
NANCHANG, British str., 1,040, O. Graves, 9th June—Newchwang and Chefoo 3rd June, General and Oil—Butterfield & Swire.  
PHARAGO, German str., 1,121, E. Breking, 10th June—Bangkok & Hoihow 1st June, Rice & Wood—Butterfield & Swire.  
PITANULOK, German str., 1,207, D. Roimere, 12th June—Bangkok 4th June, and Swatow 11th, Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.  
PROGRESS, German str., 687, H. Pahren, 13th June—Hoihow 9th June, Sugar—Siemssen & Co.  
SAMBER, German str., 998, F. Schmetz, 10th June—Bangkok 4th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
SHAKANO MARU, Japanese str., 2,016, T. Sugii, 12th June—Saigon 8th June, General—Sierria, American str., 5,651, H. Zeeder, 5th June—San Francisco 10th May, Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.  
SUMATRA, German str., 584, C. Nauds, 15th June—Manila 11th June, General—Molchers & Co.  
TAIRANG, British str., 1,544, D. Christie, 12th June—Wakamatsu 2th June, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
TAIRANG, British str., 1,174, J. T. Laing, 10th June—Saigon 5th June, Rice—Bradley & Co.  
TAIRUN, Chinese str., 1,216, R. Stephen, 15th June—Shanghai 12th June, General—Chinese.  
TAIRANG, British str., 1,943, J. A. Martin, 12th June—Saigon 5th June, General—Chinese.  
TAMAR, British str., 1,351, A. W. Outerbridge, 14th June—Manila 11th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
TARTAR, British str., 2,768, N. Darson R.N.R., 31st May—Vancouver 2nd May, General—C. P. R. Co.  
TATSU MARU, Jap. str., 3,148, N. Kamayasu, 11th June—Kobe 3rd June, General & Coal—Order.  
TELEMACUS, British str., 1,942, Williamson, 14th June—Swatow 13th June, General—Chinese.  
TOLV, Norwegian str., 740, Y. Eager, 14th June—Bangkok 5th June, Rice—Order.  
TOTHI, German str., 2,330, W. Ziegenmeyer, 7th June—Maj 2nd June—Johansen & Co.  
TRIUMPH, German str., 675, Bendiven, 14th June—Haiphong 11th June, Coal and General—Johansen & Co.MAIL TABLES  
FOR 1907.

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Hongkong, 18th January, 1907.BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG  
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Hongkong, 27th February 1907.HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS  
IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.Alcorty, despatch-boat, 1,700 tons, 10 guns, 3,000 h.p., Comdr. E. J. T. Leatham, Hongkong.  
Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain C. L. Vaughan-Lee, Manila.  
Badford, British cruiser, 1,8th April—Singapore.  
Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 990 h.p., Lieut. E. C. W. Davidson, Shanghai.  
Britomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. W. L. Bamber, Yangtze.  
Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. B. L. Majendie, Shanghai.  
Clio, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. C. D. S. Rallick, Hongkong.  
Diadem, 1st class cruiser, 11,000 tons, 16 guns, 16,500 h.p., Capt. Emperville, Hongkong.  
Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 350 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Gresson, Hongkong.  
Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Capt. Grant Dalton, Hongkong.  
Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 280 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Cox, Hongkong.  
Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 260 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. P. Henniker Heaton, Hongkong.  
Jana, torpedo-boat destroyer, 280 tons, 6 guns, 3,900 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Darwall, en route Hongkong.  
Kent, cruiser, armoured, 9,800 tons, 14 guns, 22,000 h.p., Captain S. V. Yd Horsey, Manila.  
King Alfred, British cruiser, 14,000 tons, Capt. Cecil F. Thursby, Manila.  
Kinsara, river gunboat, 351 tons, Lieut. Comdr. P. Crabtree, Shanghai.  
Monmouth, cruiser, 9,800 tons, Capt. J. A. Tuke, Manila.  
Moonbeam, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Vaughan, West River.  
Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Roy, R.N., Shanghai.  
Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 350 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Kiddie, en route Hongkong.  
Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Walcott, West River.  
Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Athy, West River.  
Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. T. J. S. Lyne, Yangtze.  
Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, Hongkong.  
Tamar, receiving ship, 1,600 tons, 6 guns, Commodore H. P. Williams, at Hongkong.  
Teal, river gunboat, 160 tons, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Secretan, on Yangtze.  
Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 990 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. West, Yangtze.  
Vango, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 6 guns, 5,900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Stevenson, Hongkong.  
Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 h.p., Comdr. A. W. Glennie, Long Harbour.  
Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 6 guns, 5,900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. C. E. L. Thomas, Hongkong.  
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